7. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 500 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of Demand No. 48 'Forest'.

8. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Demand No. 49 'Community Development'.

9. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00.000 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Demand No. 50 'Industries, Mines and Geology'.

10. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,66,000 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year endisg the 31st day of March, 1975 (in respect of Demand No. 51 'Village and Small Industries' (excluding Sericulture) .

11. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Demand No. 52 'Sericulture'.

12. That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 33,20,000 be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Demand No. 57 'Roads and Bridges'.

(Sri C. Byre Gowda staged a walk-out)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon. Member had sufficient time for discussions Hon'ble Member's questions were also sufficiently replied. Still, if the Hon. Member walks out I am not happy about it.

Now, Hon. Minister for Food and Forests wants to make a statement with regard to the procurement policy for 1974-75.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR FOOD AND FORESTS

re : *Food Policy of the State.*

Sri K. H. PATIL (Minister for Food and Forests) .—The core of the food policy of the State has been the acquisition of sufficient buffer stocks of foodgrains. The building up of stocks of foodgrains is mainly through the system of procurement and to some extent by open market purchases. The scale of procurement

(SRI M. Y. GHORPADE)

operations has to be based on certain essential criteria, including the requirements of areas where informal rationing is in force and those areas to which informal rationing is proposed to be extended and the minimum requirements of rural and industrial areas. The procurement operations must also take into consideration the minimum needs of the large non-farm population and those of the more vulnerable sections of the public.

Taking into consideration the minimum annual requirements of the public distribution system, the scale of procurement for the Crop Year 1974-75 has necessarily to be of the order of about 5,00,000 tonnes ; of which, our procurement will be of the order of 2,75,000 tonnes of paddy and 1,00,000 tonnes of jowar. These targets may appear high if viewed in isolation but not when viewed in the context of the rationale of the system of public distribution. The public distribution system must seek to meet the minimum needs in critical areas and must also serve to restrain the rise in prices to the extent possible. The targets of procurement for 1974-75 are being determined keeping these objective in view. During the year 1974-75, it is not proposed to procure Ragi, in view of the views expressed on the floor of the House by the Hon'ble Members regarding the low output of ragi.

In order to be able to achieve these targets, the scales of levy are being enhanced slightly at the levels of the larger holdings. These scales are as follows :—

PADDY :

Part-A—*Lands under Scheduled Projects.*

Extent of Holding — *Scale of levy*

1. For holding less than one acre—Half a quintal

2. For holdings of one acre and more—

(a) For the first one acre of holding—One quintal.

(b) For the next 5 acres upto 6 acres—Three and a half quintals per acre.

(c) For the next 5 acres, upto 11 acres—Six and a half quintals per acre.

(d) For the extent beyond 11 acres—Ten quintals per acre.

Part-B—*Land under irrigation Projects works other than Scheduled Projects having an assured supply of water and lands irrigated by use of water drawn from wells.*

Extent of Holdings *Scale of levy*

1. For holdings less than one acre—Half a quintal.
2. For holdings of one acre and more—

(a) For the first one acre of holding—One quintal
(b) For the next 5 acres upto 6 acres—Two and half quintals.
(c) For the next 5 acres upto 11 acres—Five quintals.
(d) For the extent beyond 11 acres—Seven and a half quintals.

Part-C—*Rain fed and other lands.*

Extent of Holding *Scale of levy*

1. For holdings of less than one acre—Nil
2. For holdings of one acre and more—

(a) For the First one acre—Half a quintal.
(b) For the next one acre—One quintal.
(c) For the next 5 acres upto 7 acres—One and a half quintal per acre.
(d) For the next 5 acres upto 12 acres—Three quintals per acre.
(e) For the next 5 acres upto 17acres—Three and a half quintals per acre.
(f) For the extent of holding beyond 17 acres—Four and a half quintals per acre..

JOWAR

	Extent of Holding	Lands irrigated under (*a*) Government source of Irrigation (*b*) Wells	Other Lands
1	In respect of the first acre of holding of the grower	½ quintal	Nil
2	In respect of holdings of one acre or more		
	a) For the first 10 acres	One and a half quintals per acre.	Forty kgs. per acre.
	b) For the remaining acres of the holding	Three quintals per acre	Fifty kgs. per acre.

(SRI K. H. PATIL)

It is considered that some slight enhancement of the scales, of levy are necessary from the point of view of social justice also. The members of the farming community who have gained from the facilities and services available will only be rendering their due share to the rest of the society.

Procurement is essential as mentioned earlier, but it is equally important to ensure that the grower does not suffer economically. It is intended to ensure that the grower is paid a fair price for the grain procured. The procurement prices have yet to be finalised and have to be worked out taking into consideration the increase in inputs and other costs of cultivation. At this point, however, it may be mentioned that Government will ultimately adopt a price which is fair both to the cultivator and the consumer.

I am aware that the procurement prices as at present do not fully take into consideration the high costs of all inputs and to this extent that the cultivator may not get an adequate return if the same prices are adopted. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, it was due to the insistence of this Government and the intercession of the Hon'ble Chief Minister that the procurement prices of 1973-74 were raised by the Central Government. Therefore, I may assure the Hon'ble Members that only practical considerations of actual costs of inputs and fair returns to the growers will weigh with Government in fixing the price for procurement. I assure this House that the Chief Minister and I will do our best to convince the Central Government also in this matter.

The success of the public distribution system depends on the success of the procurement operations and the latter depends on the total involvement of the entire community in these operations. The willing participation of the cultivators and growers in these operations and their active co-operation with the official agency charged with the responsibility of carrying out these operations will ensure success. I would like to take this opportunity to solicit the assistance and co-operation of all the Hon'ble Members in the procurement operations and their leadership and guidance of the rural community will go a long way to helping us achieve our procurement goals. I would also like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the cutivators and growers of grain in the State to extend their full co-operation in the procurement operations which are of vital social importance. I am sure, with the goodwill and understanding of all leaders of society, these operations will be a success.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.— ಆಹಾರ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1974-75ಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆವಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ

ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಭೆ ಈಗ ಫಲತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. To express comments on this statement, you must provide us an opportunity. Otherwise, it is very difficult for us.

Sri K. H. PATIL.—This is a statement made by me. You can have that opportunity some other day.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—It will be examined.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತೊಗರಿ ಬೇಳೆ, ಉದ್ದಿನ ಬೇಳೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಬರೀ ನಗರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮಲ್ ರೇಷನಿಂಗ್ ಇದೆಯೋ ಎಂದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಇಂತಹ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಬೇಕೆಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಹಂಚಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾರು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಇದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶ ನಮಗೆ ತಾವು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ನೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and mee tomorrow at 8-30 A. M.

The House adjourned at Fifty five minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at thirty minutes past eight of the clock on Saturday, the 24th August 1974.

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